Summary of K12 Finance Policy Analyses

Prepared for Washington Learns

March 13, 2006

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1. Overview of Research

- Two approaches to school finance adequacy or basic education
 - Successful District
 - Evidence-Based
- Studies of school/district uses of resources
- Redesigned teacher compensation structure
- Focus is programmatic and fiscal requirements to teach the all or almost all Washington students to a rigorous performance standard or higher



2. Successful District Approach

- Establish criteria and benchmarks for success
- Identify districts meeting criteria
- Estimate the average per pupil costs in those districts
 - Little variation in per pupil expenditures
- Consider adjustments
 - District and student characteristics
 - Outlier districts



Criteria for Determining Success

- Academic (total 11 criteria per year)
 - Percent proficient on WASL
 - Math, Reading and Reading/writing
 - Grades 4, 7 & 10
 - Learning growth index
 - (WASL math and reading (2003-2006)
 - Achievement gap
 - (WASL math and reading (2003-2006)
- Non-Academic (1 criterion per year)
 - On-time graduation rate
- Total of 36 criteria were analyzed



Analyses

- Analyzed districts meeting 36, 33, 30, 27, and 24 of the criteria
- District Subgroups
 - Quartiles of free and reduced-price lunch
 - District locale
- Compared district performance to both 2004-05 and 2007-08 benchmarks



Districts Excluded from Study

- Districts that do not serve grades K-12
- Districts with fewer than 100 students
- Districts serving fewer than 10 students in a majority of subgroups
- This excludes:
 - 63 of 296 districts (21%)
 - 9,800 of 1.02 million students (1%)

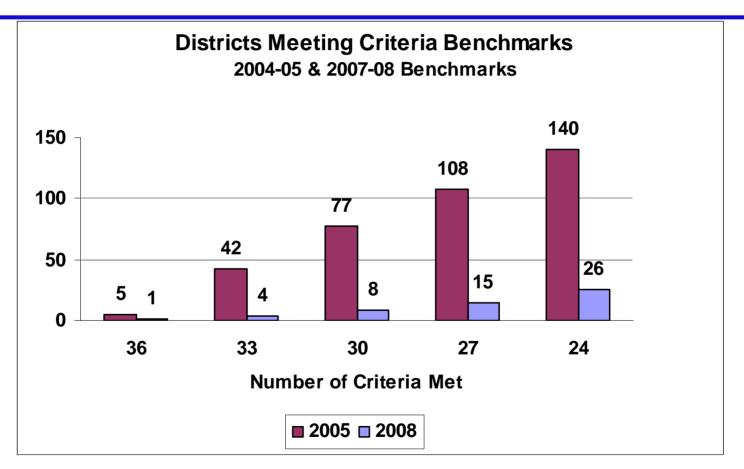


Final Sample of Districts

- 233 districts serving grades K-12
 - 946,059 or 99% of students
- Free & reduced price lunch quartiles
 - Q1 = less than 26.3%, Q2 = 26.3%-39.6%,
 Q3 = 39.6%-52.9%, Q4 greater than 52.9%
- Locale
 - Urban 21 districts
 - Suburban/Urban Fringe 72 districts
 - Non-Urban City/Town 27 districts
 - Rural 113 districts

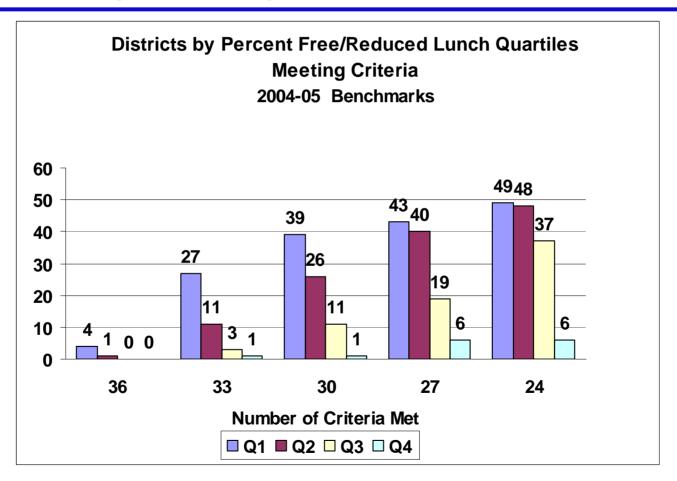


Performance on Benchmarks Number of Districts



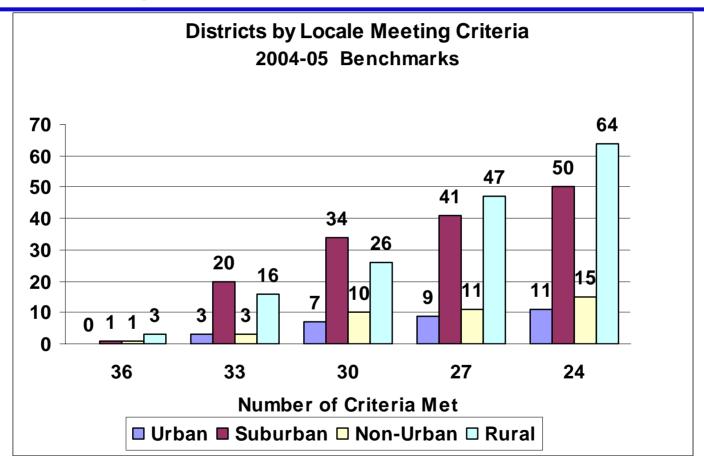


Performance on 2004-05 Benchmarks Districts by Poverty Quartiles





Performance on 2004-05 Benchmarks Districts by Locale





 Washington's school districts face significant challenges in meeting current and future performance standards

2004-05 Criteria

- Only 5 districts met all 36 2004-05 criteria
- Only a quarter met more than 30 out of 36 criteria
- Just over half met 25 or more criteria

2007-08 Criteria

- Only 1 district met all 36 2007-08 criteria
- Fewer than 10% of districts met 25 or more of the 2007-08 criteria



 Higher performing districts tend to have lower poverty and be suburban or more homogeneously rural

2004-05 Criteria

- No urban districts or districts from the top 2 poverty quartiles met all 36 criteria for 2004-05
- Only 1 of these districts met at least 30 criteria
- Only 6 districts from the top 2 poverty quartiles met at least 24 criteria for 2004-05

2007-08 Criteria

- Only 2 districts from the top 2 poverty quartiles met at least 27 criteria for 2007-08
- Only 2 urban districts met at least 24 of the 2007-08 criteria



- District expenditures are generally equal
- Depending on number of criteria met or benchmarks used, average per pupil expenditures were:
 - Regular instruction expenditures per pupil \$5,600 (Seven percent variation up or down)
 - Categorical programs \$1,100 to \$1,300
 - Total State and Local \$6,700 to \$7,100
 - Federal programs \$225 to \$390
 - Total all funds \$7,000 to \$7,300



- Highest performing districts tended to spend slightly more per pupil
 - Expenditures for regular instruction tended to be higher
 - Categorical spending tended to be lower
 - Property tax revenues were slightly higher than the average of \$1,481 per student – about \$200-\$300/pupil
 - Federal program spending was slightly lower



- Higher poverty districts spent more per pupil than lower poverty districts regardless of performance level
- Urban and rural districts also spent more per pupil than suburban districts



3. Link between successful district and evidence-based approaches

- Successful district approach provides an expenditure figure but no information on how dollars are used or should be used
- Field studies to get more information
 - Successful districts
 - Schools in turnaround districts
 - Turnaround schools
- Goal is to identify resource use in places meeting benchmarks or are improving performance
- We plan to compare the findings with the recommendations of evidence-based approach, which focuses on how dollars should be used

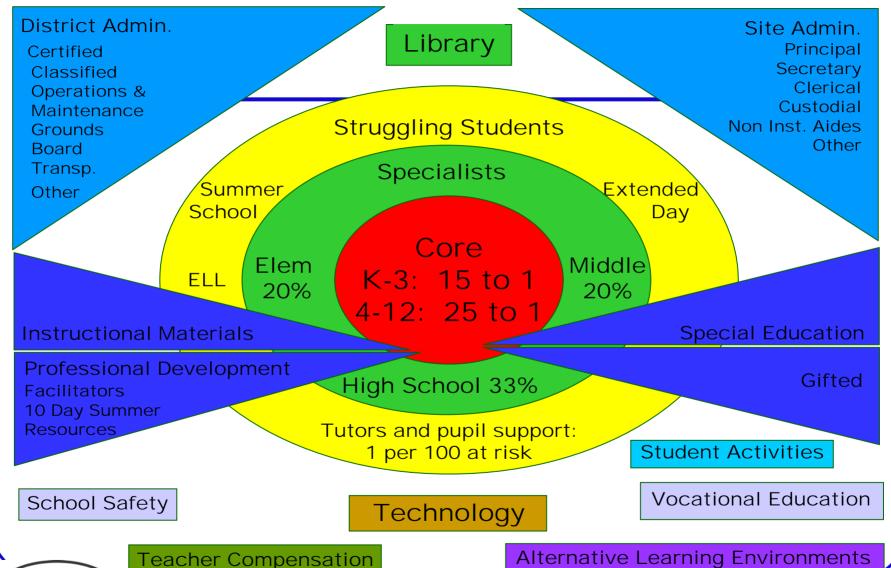


4. Evidence-Based Approach

- Builds a restructured school from the bottom up
- Includes all elements of a school
- Each element is based on evidence of impact on student learning gains
- In other states where we have worked, if schools implemented all the recommendations they would have had to substantially restructure and reallocate most extant resources



The Evidence Based Model





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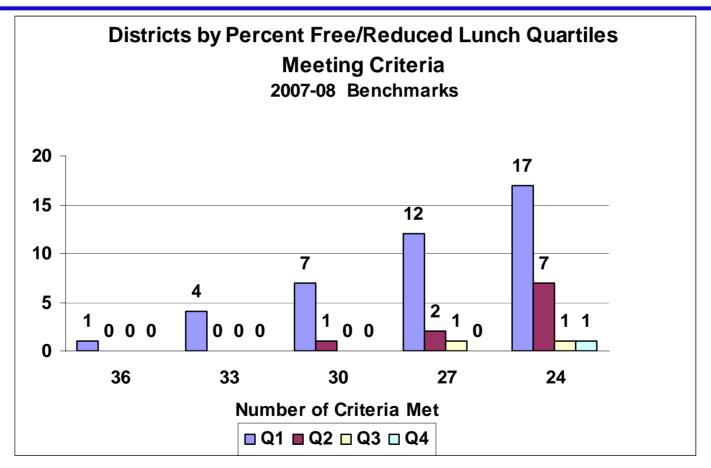


Appendix

- Performance on 2007-08 Benchmarks
 Districts by Poverty Quartiles
- Performance on 2007-08 Benchmarks Districts by Locale



Performance on 2007-08 Benchmarks Districts by Poverty Quartiles





Performance on 2007-08 Benchmarks Districts by Locale

